

CONGRESS ADJOURNS AT LAST

MARTINE SQUEEZES IN A KIND
WORD FOR SHERMAN.But House Will Never Stand for Office
Again, Indian State for the Harbor
Lost in the Rush Taft Signs Bills
and Says Good-by at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The special session of Congress called by President Taft to consider Canadian reciprocity came to an end at 3 o'clock this afternoon and this evening finds Washington practically deserted by the statesmen who have been sweltering and spouting on Capitol Hill through the torrid summer.

The closing scenes in both the Senate and the House were the tamest that have been witnessed in Washington in many years. There was less than a quorum left in both houses, but nobody thought of raising a point of order. All were intent upon escaping, and the sooner the better.

The House mostly broke up its heels and cavorts in the gateway, but to-day there was only a customary round of applause and a few weak cheers. The House spit out very much like a kerosene light with the oil supply run dry.

Both houses had the business of the session pretty well disposed of when they met at noon under a joint agreement to put up the shutters at 3 o'clock. The receipt of the President's message vetoing the cotton bill, the last of the Democratic tariff revision measures, was practically the only important business before Congress. It had been expected that the President would send in his veto message as soon as the House came together at noon. But as the hands of the clock approached 2 and no word had been received disquieting rumors arose.

It was learned that the President's message had been revised at a special Cabinet meeting in the morning and had been sent back to the Government printer. Secretary Hilges and Attorney-General Wickens were both in the composing room of the printing establishment, the former hanging over the typesetting machines urging haste and the latter serving as proofreader. By an extraordinary effort the message was turned out soon after 2 o'clock and hurried to the House of Representatives.

The Democrats made no attempt to pass the cotton bill over the President's veto. Representative Underwood, the majority floor leader, contented himself with remarking that the Democracy did not have the necessary two-thirds strength and simply moved that the veto document be referred to the Ways and Means Committee, where it will lie until the regular session next December.

Unlike the rush that usually occurs in the House and Senate in the closing hours of a session, both bodies to-day had plenty of time to spare. The Senate took two recesses between 12 o'clock and the hour of adjournment and the House finished its spare time with political speeches.

Notwithstanding this leisure New York harbor lost a statue of an American Indian through the failure to apply sufficient speed to one bill. This bill, introduced in the House by Representative Farnes, was rushed through under suspension of the rules in the last few minutes of the session. It authorized Rodman Wanamaker, without expense to the Government, to erect a memorial to the North American Indian in New York harbor. A commission composed of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy was created and authorized to select a suitable site. The Senate had also passed the bill in the closing hours.

As soon as it had been signed in the House the messenger hurried toward the Senate chamber. It was just two minutes of 3 o'clock when the messenger entered the Senate chamber all out of breath. Vice-President Sherman was about to announce the adjournment. He was in fact just ending his address. The House messenger tried to attract his attention and failing in this hurried over to Senator Owen, who has Indian blood in his veins.

The Senator from Oklahoma glanced at the bill but did not interrupt the Vice-President. Before the messenger could catch Mr. Sherman's eye the gavel had fallen and the Senate stood adjourned.

The Vice-President declined to sign the bill after the formal adjournment. So New York Harbor will have no Indian statue, at least until it is authorized at the next session of Congress.

Senator James Martine of New Jersey was the most interesting feature of the closing hours in the Senate. He battled in with a speech of thanks to Vice-President Sherman for his services as presiding officer. The incident was consulted by the entire Senate uttered as Senator Martine in his forthright voice proceeded to eulogize the presiding officer, who had called him to order so frequently in the session just closed.

Senator Martin, the minority leader, had prepared the usual resolution of thanks for the Vice-President. Senator Martine, however, tried to get in before the resolution was submitted, but the Vice-President held him back. After the Senate had duly voted its thanks to the Vice-President Mr. Martine arose and said:

"Mr. President, it would seem almost from the phrasing of the resolution offered by the Senator from Virginia that he and I might have been consulted."

He referred to the Vice-President (reading from the back of a Senate calendar): "Mr. President, a Democratic school of more than forty years has always voted the Democratic ticket in every election, local, city, State and national, and I trust God may spare me forty years more to progress in the same direction. I desire to say, referring to Vice-President Sherman, that I spoke against your election. I voted against your election. I said nothing in that contest but what I would say again, but in the light of the delightful relations here with you in this body, I should say it with infinitely less bitterness."

"I sincerely trust that you may never again become a candidate, for I do most dislike the thought of voting against you. I take this opportunity to bear most cheerful and willing witness to your delightful, genial and companionable company and to say that as the presiding officer of this body, you have always been courteous and dignified and your rulings have been absolutely impartial. May Heaven have in store for you many years of life, that your personality and loving disposition may long bless our land."

Vice-President Sherman had a broad and kindly smile on his face when Senator Martine added that he respectfully offered this sentiment.

The Vice-President, in bidding the Senators farewell and formally declaring the session adjourned, said:

"Senators: Your resolution of commendation and thanks for the manner in which I have discharged my duties as your presiding officer are pleasing and appreciated. While I am aware of shortcomings, I am conscious of having at all times sincerely and earnestly striven to meet and discharge the duties of the high position fairly and impartially."

"More pleasing, however, than the passage of this resolution is the friendship and good will evidenced by you with uniform and continuing courtesy shown me."

"I am happy in the belief that a projected and at times strenuous session,

rather than generating ill will or disagreement, has brought us all into closer touch with each other."

Laying aside for the moment your legislative duties, to which you have devoted without stint your energies and abilities, you go to sea or to mountain, to other cares and duties or to well earned, deserved recreation, each carrying, I am sure, the best wishes of his fellows, and with my godspeed for a safe journey to your desired destination, happy days, I hope, and a return in health and vigor to renewed public service in December. I declare the extraordinary session of the Sixty-second Congress adjourned, I think, for good."

Speaker Clark, bringing the session to a close at the House end of the Capitol, complimented the members on the quantity and quality of the work done and upon the conduct of the House.

"I desire particularly," said he, "to thank all members of the House without regard to personal affiliations for the uniform kindness, friendliness and consideration which they have shown to the Speaker. Without the cordial assistance of the membership I could not have succeeded in discharging the duties of the speakership in a satisfactory manner."

President Taft was in the executive room in the Senate wing of the Capitol during the last hour of the session, signing the few bills which had been rushed through. One of these was a bill providing for the immediate payment of the salaries of the employees of the House and Senate, enabling them to leave town at once. An Indian bill failed of his approval because the clerk failed in carrying it from the House to the President in time. The usual committees from the House and Senate called upon Mr. Taft to inform him of the purpose of the House and Senate to adjourn.

When he wasn't signing bills the President held an informal reception. Most of the Senators and many members of the House called on him. He greeted Senators Brewster and Cummins, insurgents as warmly as he did Senators Root and Burton, who have stood by his program. After the members of the Senate came members of the President's Cabinet, Secretaries MacVeagh, Nagel and Wilson, Postmaster-General Hitchcock and the Attorney-General, all of whom said good-by to their chief at the Capitol.

CONGRESS EITHER GOOD OR BAD.

Speaker Clark Pats the Democrats, Mann Says They Hungled.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Speaker Clark recited to-day the great things the Democrats have done, or think they have done, in this session of Congress and Representative Mann, minority leader, gave out an interview pouring the hot criticism upon the majority. It sounded as if a good old-fashioned political campaign was under way.

Of course nobody who understood the game believed the mean things each side said about the other or more than half of the good things both sides said of themselves, but in the first ward in Chicago and in Pike county, Missouri, a certain amount of praise or indignation may be worked up.

Here is part of what Speaker Clark said: "At this session the Democrats have made a record which has surprised our friends and dumfounded our enemies. It has put heart and hope into Democrats everywhere."

"It was predicted freely, vociferously, enthusiastically and confidently by the standard press and orators that we would go to pieces. But we have sorely disappointed all their expectations. We are more thoroughly united in the House at the end of the session, if possible, than at the beginning."

"We have set a good example to Democrats everywhere. Sneered at for years as a party of mere negation and as being utterly lacking in ability for constructive statesmanship, we passed through the House more constructive legislation and better than has passed through any House in the same length of time in twenty years."

We redeemed every promise made in order to carry the elections in 1910. We have economized, we passed the reciprocity bill, the wool tariff bill, the free list bill, the cotton bill with the Senate amendments which included the iron and steel schedules and the chemical schedule. We submitted for ratification a constitutional amendment providing for popular election of Senators of the United States; we passed a bill for the publication of campaign expenses before the election; we liberalized the rules making the committees elective by the House, we passed a resolution to admit New Mexico and Arizona and we passed a large number of other bills of more or less importance."

"It is a record of which we may well be proud and on which we will sweep the country in 1912."

"Notwithstanding the fact that four Cabinet members were on the floor of the House lobbying in favor of the veto with all their power, influence and patronage of the Administration to help them influence votes, twenty-five insurgent Republicans had the courage and manhood to override the President's vetoes."

"What was writ is writ, and whatever the future may have in store, the honor of having perfect unanimity among the Democrats in this session is a thing of which we may well be proud."

"The Democrats in the House are not to be taken away from us. Every Democrat in the House and every insurgent Republican who stood up to the rack is entitled to his full share of credit."

"We honestly and persistently endeavored to pass a bill to reduce the burden of taxation, but the President would not have it. To use a sporting phrase, he blocked the game. On these issues we appeal to the country, feeling absolutely certain that we have stood manfully for the best interests of the people, the people will stand by us."

Representative Mann said in part:

"The Democrats in the House would have been wise if they had confined the special session to the consideration of the reciprocity bill only. Instead of that more than forty years has always voted the Democratic ticket in every election, local, city, State and national, and I trust God may spare me forty years more to progress in the same direction. I desire to say, referring to Vice-President Sherman, that I spoke against your election. I voted against your election. I said nothing in that contest but what I would say again, but in the light of the delightful relations here with you in this body, I should say it with infinitely less bitterness."

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WHAT THE EXTRA SESSION DID

RECIPROCITY, STATEHOOD, PUBLICITY, REAPPORTIONMENT.

Democrats Played Politics and Quit Elated, but May Be Haunted Later by Their Tariff Record. Friends of Taft Believe That He Is Much Stronger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The special session of Congress which ended to-day added four important measures to the statute books. They were reciprocity with Canada, the campaign publicity law, reapportionment on a basis of 433 members for the House, and statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

The special session brought forth all told 17,195 separate bills. Of this number 13,908 were introduced in the House and 3,287 in the Senate. In addition 158 joint resolutions were introduced in the House and 57 in the Senate.

All the important measures which became laws were pending in the regular session that ended on March 4 last. The sum total of the special session's all summer efforts is the enactment of four laws which with the possible exception of the campaign publicity measure might have been passed in the last regular session had not politics intervened.

Nobody in Washington, not even Democratic leaders, makes any pretence of denying that the game of politics was played more extensively in the session which has just ended than in any other that has been held in many years. The Democrats in the House started out with the ambition of making political capital out of the opportunity which Providence and a disorganized Republican party had thrust upon them, and they seem to have succeeded fairly well. The Republican insurgents in the Senate also looked upon the opening of the extra session as an opportunity to advance their political fortunes at the expense of President Taft and the Republican organization.

"Put Taft in the hole," was the cry of both the Democrats and insurgents from the very beginning of the special session and throughout the tedious six months of legislative effort.

The political phase is in fact of far greater importance than the record of laws actually passed. The House Democrats come out of the fray with practically a united front, as they entered it, and it is in this evidence of cohesiveness, this demonstrated ability to get together and bury past differences, that the Democrats find their greatest encouragement. It is something new in Democratic experience of recent years.

The Democrats believe that in making possible the enactment of the Canadian reciprocity bill and in putting a wool revision bill, a cotton bill, a farmers' free list bill and revisions of the metal and chemical schedules up to President Taft for his veto they have laid the foundation for a political campaign which will sweep them into the control of the Senate and possibly the Presidency in 1912. They are accordingly leaving Washington elated.

There is, however, one small black spot in the record of the special session that is giving the Democrats some worry. The Republicans are inclined to magnify this spot and to declare that it will harass the Democrats next December.

The Democrats in order to get some of their tariff bills, especially the wool measure, up to President Taft had to commit themselves to a protective programme. Heretofore the tariff for revenue only has been the gospel preached by the Democratic leaders, but Representative Underwood and the House organization in the case of the wool bill frankly accepted a protective measure on the ground that it represented reductions from the present Payne-Aldrich law and was the greatest measure of relief they could get from their combination with the Senate insurgents. Part of a lot is better than none was the argument on which the Democrats accepted the wool revision dictated by Senator La Follette.

There would be no dynamite in this situation for the Democrats were it not that President Taft has announced that he will recommend a revision of the wool and other important schedules at the next session of Congress, now only about two months off. Suppose Democratic Senators are saying, the President should recommend a revision of the wool schedule based on a duty of 35 per cent. for raw wool, which was the rate proposed by Senator La Follette. How can the Democrats, it is asked, having already committed themselves to accepting a protective measure if it lowers the present duties, refuse to support President Taft's wool revision bill? And if they support a downward revision offered by Mr. Taft what will become of the political capital

they had hoped to derive from the record in the special session of Congress?

More disturbing still to the Democratic mind is the suggestion that the President's Tariff Board might recommend a reduction even as low as 29 per cent. the figure in the Underwood-La Follette compromise bill. The Democrats acknowledge that President Taft when he enters the arena with his tariff programme next December will occupy the centre of the stage and may obscure previous efforts at tariff tinkering if he meets with a fair measure of success. The politics of the situation apparently makes it necessary for the Democrats to see to it that President Taft's tariff programme next December does not succeed, but just how they are going to do this and still be consistent with the record made in the last four months is difficult to see.

The President and his advisers, on the other hand, believe that Mr. Taft has emerged from the special session a good deal stronger before the country than he has ever been before. By his reciprocity programme he has established a record for constructive statesmanship that will, they feel, greatly help him before the people. It is not reciprocity itself, however, so much as the evidence of backbone that Mr. Taft displayed in forcing this fight that will make votes for him, according to his supporters. The President's advisers are confident also that his vetoing of the loosely drawn tariff bill in an effort to take the question of tariff revision out of politics will eventually meet with the support of the country.

The President has had the satisfaction of seeing the inconsistencies of the insurgents in the Senate exposed in such a way that even their own supporters have ridiculed them. Not only on Canadian reciprocity, but on the tariff legislation of the special session has the Republican establishment and their inconsistency established as a matter of public record.

One of the important political developments of the special session has been the repudiation of William Jennings Bryan by the House of Representatives. On several occasions Mr. Bryan sought to dictate the policy of the House, but he was emphatically turned out to be a figurehead in the session more than this served to elevate George W. Underwood to the real leadership of the House. Mr. Underwood quietly assumed command in the fight against Bryan and the House members plainly indicated their willingness to follow him.

Identically one of the tragedies of the special session has been the eclipse of Speaker Clark by Leader Underwood. Mr. Clark, stripped of the prerogative which once made the office of Speaker so powerful, has turned out to be a figurehead in the House organization, while Mr. Underwood and the members of the Ways and Means Committee have quickly assumed the leadership.

When the special session was called everybody expected to see the Democrats do some investigating, but activities of minority party in the lower house in this direction have been even the wildest dream of their supporters. Practically every conceivable subject under the sun, including basins and the daughters of the idle rich who marry foreign titles, was suggested as a possible subject for investigation. Some of these committees have finished their work and others will resume later in the fall.

The Democrats, however, have been disappointed in the sum total of the results obtained by their investigations. They hoped for sensational disclosures, but most of their investigations, especially those of the United States Steel Corporation and the sugar industry, have been devoted to reviewing ancient history.

The extra session has seen two investigations started into the election of United States Senators by alleged corrupt means. A re-investigation of the Lorimer case was ordered, and Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin has also been put on the mat. Three treaties were ratified. One was with Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the protection of fur seals, one was an extradition convention with Salvador and the third was a treaty relating to the pecuniary claims between this country and Great Britain.

The Honduras and Nicaraguan treaties and the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France have gone over until the next session. The resolution providing for the direct election of United States Senators suffered a similar fate. It was passed by both the Senate and the House, but never was reported from conference, because its supporters believed that they would be able to pass it in more desirable form next December.

CONGRESS NOT EXTRAVAGANT

FITZGERALD SAYS DEMOCRATS HAVE BEEN FRUGAL.

No Other Session Appropriated So Little in So Long a Time. No New Jobs Created, Old Ones Abolished. Total Saving Figured at \$308,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The session of Congress which ended to-day was one of the most economical in our history, according to a statement made to-day in the House by Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Fitzgerald said that no other session had run so long and appropriated so little money. He called attention to the fact that no new jobs have been created under Democratic auspices, sixty-five salaried jobs have been abolished and more than \$300,000 annually has been saved to the Government.

"The present session," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "has lasted more than four months. During that time Congress has appropriated \$301,652.20. Of this amount appropriated \$141,000 was necessary to meet the expenses incident to the session of Congress. Of the other \$160,652.20 was to meet contract obligations for the rebuilding of the army supply depot at Fort Mason, California, which must be met by October 1, 1911. This should have been appropriated by the last Congress, but the estimate was deliberately withheld from Congress."

"No new offices or new employments have been created under Democratic auspices. The House of Representatives has initiated a policy of retrenchment and reform which if continued will have far-reaching results."

"A Democratic House distinguished itself in the beginning by abolishing sixty-five salaried positions, saving \$347,650, a saving of \$16,307.50 in addition it has declined to appropriate \$140,795 as extra compensation for employees of Congress, and a Democratic House has reduced its payroll in the sum of \$111,432.25, so that the total saving in money as a result of the enforcement of Democratic policies during the present session of Congress is \$308,000."

"A determined effort will be made to affect proportional savings in the administration of government in every department. There is much room for reform in our administrative methods, very apparent from the fact that although this present fiscal year has not run two months estimates have been submitted to Congress for appropriations in addition to those heretofore made for the present fiscal year which aggregate \$1,890,784.10."

"While it is undoubtedly true that in some instances it is impossible to estimate with accuracy the money necessary to carry on the operations of the various departments of the Government, it is nevertheless a fact that in many instances there has been a laxity in the preparation of the estimates and in the observance of the statutes to prevent deficiencies, which has been responsible for much of the extravagance in our government affairs."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The tug Patagonia and the collier Culgoa have arrived at the New York yard; the tug Rocket and destroyer Porter, Dupont and Blakely at Norfolk; the gunboat Nashville and destroyer Walke at Boston; the cruiser Prairie at Newport; the tender

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of design which suggests the
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produce those Masterpieces
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Europe.Such is the Carved and
Enamelled Bedstead, to which
the gracefully Canopied Cur-
tains add distinction; such
the Crystal-Topped Dressing
Table, the Chaise-Longue,
with its down-filled Cushions,
and the Arm Chair, with its
comfort-giving capaciousness.The Grand Rapids
Furniture Company34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Fifth Ave. & Broadway
New YorkYankee at Hampton Roads and the gunboat Marietta at Guantanamo.
The cruiser Washington has sailed from Boston for Hampton Roads; the battleships Vermont, New Hampshire and South Carolina from Rockport for Hampton Roads; the collier Celtic from Provincetown for Hampton Roads; the battleship Delaware, repair ship and battleships Nebraska, Virginia, Ohio and cruiser North Carolina from Provincetown for Hampton Roads; the battleship Michigan from New York for Tanager Sound; the destroyers Burrows, Flusser, Lamson, McCall, Preston, Street and Terry from Newport for Gardiners Bay; the cruiser Buffalo from Sitka for Tatooch Island and the cruiser Albany from Nagasaki for Osima Strait, Japan.
Army and Navy Orders.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—These army orders were issued to-day:
Major Roger Brooke, Medical Corps, to general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco.
Major Percy M. Ashburn, Medical Corps, to Manila.
Lieut. Frank P. Swift, to Second Cavalry.
First Lieut. Joseph D. Park, to Eighth Cavalry.
First Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, to First Cavalry.
Capt. John L. Jordan, quartermaster, to the son, Ariz., and Fort Huachuca, Arizona.
Lieut. Col. James A. Mancy, from Second to Fifteenth Infantry.
These navy orders were issued:
Lieut. G. W. Danforth, retired, from Navy Academy to home.
Ensign R. E. Jones, resignation accepted.
Ensign E. J. Fox, from the Lancaster, to the York.
Passed Assistant Surgeon G. C. Thomas, from recruiting station, Philadelphia, to the Pacific Island.The Provident Loan Society
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